(XLVIIth YEAR.) (No. 2425.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1793.

PARIS, *April* 20.

GENERAL Miranda has published a justificatory memorial, in exculpation of himself, and in which he throws all the blame on Dumourier, whom he accuses of treason.

Marat is in the Abbaye prison, and Egalite is sent to Marseilles—But where the party composing the executive council of France is to be put, time will shew. At the conclusion of the sitting on the 15th of this month, Brissot, Vergniaud, Pethion, Gensonne, Gorsas, and seventeen others of that gang, were all impeached by the 48 sections, and by the commons of Paris. This is some of Danton the atheist's work, and it is not impossible that we may soon see all his adversaries dispatched, and himself sovereign dictator.

April 22. Three persons condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, have been executed here within these few days. One of them, Anne Hycacinthe Vaujor, was a colonel in the 3d regiment of dragoons, in the army of Dumourier.——Their crime was, having dropped some expressions in favour of royalty.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Sitting—*April* 16.

THE following letters were read, and sent to the convention by the commissaries in the army.

LETTER

From the citizens Lequinio, Coehon and Bellegarde, to the field mareschal prince de Cobourg.

"*Monsieur*,

"Dumourier has betrayed the French nation to which he owed his elevation: you cannot esteem a traitor. Good faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the members of the convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation who had committed such a baseness, and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the convention on this occasion; and we also enclose the proclamation which we have addressed to the army.

"A brave general who loves honour, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French nation will either perish or remain free.

[Signed] LEQUINIO,
COEHON,
BELLEGARDE."

LETTER

From Prince COBOURG, Commander in Chief of the Imperial armies.

"Head-Quarters, Bousiu, April 9.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I DID not look upon general Dumourier as a traitor! He talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country: He rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it was upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that constitution which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other generals, at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere in the interior organization of your government, or that any parts of France should be alienated.

"As to the four commissioners from the convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical, and furious resolutions of some of the members of your assembly, to those members who have really the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe: this is my wish as well as yours.

[Signed] Prince COBOURG."

LETTER

From citizens Dubois, Dubois and Briez, representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April 20, 1793, to general prince de Saxe Cobourg, commander in chief of the Imperial army.

"*General*,

The citizen deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the national representation of the republic.

General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and flying in its defence, if necessary.

"It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any government whatever. The will of a general of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against national sovereignty. But what did general Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. To seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, general, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The constitution, which, you say, was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavours of those who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it for ever. The nation, and they had a right so to do, insisted upon a republican government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

"We know of no division amongst the members of the convention. That assembly is one and indivisible. We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die republicans.

"Our four colleagues are under the safe-guard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we had already prepared an answer to your address to the French of the 9th inst.—we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another."

Thursday, April 18.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, was read. It stated, that Conde was still blockaded; that the enemy had summoned the town of Maubeuge, the garrison of which has resolved to defend it; and that an action had taken place the evening before, in which the enemy were repulsed. The commissioners added, that they expected an important action the day following.

The commissioners at Nantes informed the convention by a letter, dated the 15th, that the patriots were continuing to repress the insurgents, and that their efforts were attended with great success.

Letter from general Dampierre to the minister at war.

"Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"Citizen Minister,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday. They were attacked even with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praises on the brave Lamarche, who commanded a part of the van guard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed end required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which gen. Laroche threw up his entrenchments, and to a fifteen pounder placed in such a manner, as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand.

[Signed] "DAMPIERRE."

One of the general's aids-du-camp added, that the French army had exceeded the hopes of their commanders. That on the 14th they yielded to numbers, but that on the 15th they were victorious. He said also, that Cobourg and his officers, by their speeches, letters and actions, seemed desirous of peace; and that they wished to converse with the French troops; but that gen. Dampierre had forbidden the French to hold any communication with them. He informed the convention likewise, that a misunderstanding prevailed among the combined powers.

Citizen, replied Lalource, what you say is not astonishing, every coalition, founded on crimes, cannot be lasting.

Saturday, April 20.

Letter from the commissioners sent to the army of gen. Custine.

"Head-Quarters General, at Weissemburg,

"April 15.

"Citizens, our Colleagues,

"Custine's army is encamped near this town, in a very advantageous position. Yesterday we visited the camp. The whole troops were under arms, and each regiment and each battalion renewed before us the oath, that they would conquer or die for liberty; and they unanimously shouted out, "Long live the republic! Long live the convention! Hatred to tyrants!"—The troops are in sight of the enemy, and burn with a desire of engaging them. We shall visit, this evening, the advanced guard, commanded by the brave Houchard. The communication with Landau is still free—that city is in the most formidable state of defence, and provided with provisions of every sort for a long time.

"We have received a letter from our colleagues at Mentz; they have caused all the cattle of the neighbouring villages to be driven into that place. They were unwilling to retire from it, in order that they may have a share in its defence, and they have sworn they will perish rather than surrender.

"General Hohenlohe has denied, by a letter addressed to us, the massacre of the 4th battalion des Vosges. They are prisoners; but the rights of war have not been violated in regard to them.

Signed, &c.

Several denunciations were here made to the convention.

These denunciations gave rise to several motions, some demanding, that a discussion should be opened on the petition of Paris; and others, that the act of accusation against Marat should be presented.

After a violent commotion, Gensonnet said, "I am accused of ambition, I who caused a decree to be passed, that deputies cannot hold any office until six years after their being members of the legislature; I in my turn accuse my accusers of having filled every office with their relations, friends or confidants; I move that commissioners be appointed to verify this fact."—Decreed.

Gensonnet resumed his speech, but was interrupted by some members, who demanded, that his correspondence with Dumourier should be printed.

I will produce it, said Gensonnet; and in a little time I will do more than confound my calumniators. I will attack them in front. I previously declare, that I am the accuser of Robertspierre. One of us two deserves to lose his head. Gensonnet then recurred to the petition, and after some observations on its political consequences, concluded by moving with Lalource, that the primary assemblies should be convoked.

After a long debate, the convention declared the petition signed by 35 sections, and adopted by the council-general of the commune of Paris, to be calumnious, and ordered copies of this decree to be transmitted to the departments.

The decree of accusation drawn up by the committee of legislation against Marat, was adopted.

Letter from general Custine to the President of the convention.

"I learn from the public papers, that Marat denounced me in the tribune of the convention, on account of a letter which he pretended to be written by me to the ci-devant duchess of Liancourt. At this moment all accusations against a public functionary may have a fatal effect on the public opinion, and on the minds of the army, which the executive council have intrusted to my command. I think it my duty to declare that the letter is a forgery, and that I have no knowledge of any duchess of Liancourt. The denouncer must be an impostor who wishes to deprive me of confidence. My head answers for my past actions, and my life will answer for my future conduct.

[Signed] CUSTINE."

Custine sent another letter and a shoe, to the convention. He by that proved to the convention how the nation was imposed upon by the contractors and other agents. He asked for saddles and bridles; he said that he could not resist the enemies without these articles. He complained that he could not have the officers he required, and that he did not know the abilities of those that were set him.

Thursday, April 18.

The commissioners in the department of la Verdee and des Deux Sevres, informed the convention by a letter dated the 13th, that Cholet, Chenille and St. Floren, were in the hands of the patriots, and that the rebels in the battle of the 11th, lost 800 men.

Deputies from la Gironde appeared at the bar, and stated, that the committee of safety of Bourdeaux had arrested a courier with large packets of papers, addressed to some popular societies, and containing exhortations to them to proceed to Paris, and massacre the greater part of the convention.

These papers were read by Fonfrede, and appeared to be some of Marat's productions, containing the de-

functions of Collot againſt Roland, an addreſs to the Jacobins of Paris, and a variety of other papers, in which he excited the people to maſſacre, and exhorted them to drive certain members from the convention.—Some letters of Marat were alſo read, in which it was ſaid, after mentioning the Girondiſts, that the Marſeilloiſe were in full march to Paris, *to make the royaliſts loſe the taſte of bread.* [At theſe words loud applauſes proceeded from the galleries.]

The greater part of the convention, however, exclaimed againſt the galleries, and on motion by Douclet, it was decreed, that mention ſhould be made in the minutes of the applauſes given by the galleries to the propoſal for murdering the members of the convention.

Saturday, April 20.

Breard announced, that an extraordinary courier from Cuſtine's army had brought intelligence yeſterday of the entrance of the French troops into the duchy of Deux-Ponts and Homburg, for preſerving communication between the armies.

The commiſſioners ſent to la Vendee, announced a new defeat of the rebels, who have loſt above a thouſand men killed, among whom were a la Rochefoucault and his ſon.

A letter of general Lamorliere was received from the commiſſioners at Liſle, mentioning the return and good diſpoſition of the troops from Breda and Gertruydenburg. The commiſſioners reported, from the information of a Pruſſian ſoldier, that Dumourier was guarded in ſight, with irons on his legs and hands.

The commune of Paris, ſaid Duperet, has juſt declared itſelf in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the convention.

BRUGES, *April* 19.

The guards, who were expected to have made ſome ſtay in this city, received orders laſt night to march this day for Courtray, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yeſterday to Oſtend. The 14th and 53d are ſtill here. The reaſon aſſigned for this precipitate march of the guards, is to aſſiſt the Pruſſians in ſurrounding a conſiderable body of French troops, who are now near Courtray, on their march through the Imperial territories from Breda and Gertruydenburg, and to oblige them to lay down their arms.—Theſe troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from thoſe garriſons, with their arms, cannon, military ſtores, baggage, and all the honours of war; which capitulation the prince de Saxe Cobourg has declared will be longer adhered to, in conſequence of the French garriſon of Conde having moſt inhumanly maſſacred one of his officers, who was ſent with a trumpeter to the garriſon. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes and then tore him to pieces. In conſequence of this atrocious violation of their faith, the Auſtrian generals have given orders to ſtop all the baggage and military ſtores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, *April* 22.

On the 19th, general Clairfayt reſolved to attack the wood of Raiſmes, where the French had poſted themſelves, for which purpoſe he ſent a battalion of Hungarian infantry, one of the regiment of Ligne, and another of free corps of Michaelowitz, with ſome light horſe and chaſſeurs. The conteſt was long and obſtinate, and laſted ſeven hours, but at laſt the French, upon the point of being ſurrounded, after a long and bloody reſiſtance, retreated in tolerable order to Liſle. By all accounts the loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable. We had but 300 killed and wounded.

The garriſon of Liſle made a vigorous ſally to diſlodge our advanced poſts, which were within a ſhort diſtance of that city, after our troops had taken poſt at Lannoy, Roubaix and Turenin. On this occaſion an action took place, in which ſome were killed on both ſides.

April 26. This day the cavalry of the beautiful legion of Normandy, which the emperor has taken into his pay, paſſed through our city.

April 27. Recruiting is carried on throughout all the country with the greateſt ſucceſs, and our Walloon regiments are to be made up to their full complement.

GHENT, *April* 19.

It is this morning reported, that the marquis de la Fayette died on the 12th inſtant, in the Old Priſon in Berlin; the manner of his death is variouſly related. One report is, that the victory of the Auſtrians over the French at Louvain being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cauſe of his fatal illneſs. The other is, that the gaoler, on diſcovering pen, ink and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate general left his mortal part. This account is not confirmed.

FRANCFORT, *April* 16.

The head-quarters of the Auſtrians having been ever ſince the 14th in the vineyards of Laubenheim, as far as Marianborn, the French in the evening of the ſame day took poſſeſſion of Weiſſenau, where they began to raiſe batteries, and throw up entrenchments; but general Kalkreuth ordering a diviſion of the huſſars of Wurmſer to attack them, they forced their way into the village, diſlodged the French and cut ſeveral of them in pieces.

On the 15th, the French returned, and were again attacked from within and without the village, by the advanced poſts during the whole day, by a moſt violent cannonade; but the Auſtrians could not make themſelves maſters of the place, on account of the ſtrong batteries which the French had erected in the church-yard, and were forced to retreat.

On the 16th the attack was renewed, in a ſtill more ſerious manner, and the Auſtrians had ſeveral times the good fortune to penetrate into the village, but were as often obliged to retreat, on account of the hot cannonade from the French batteries.—Several German Jacobin inhabitants fired upon their fellow-citizens, and made a deſperate reſiſtance.—General Kalkreuth then gave orders to throw howitzers with combuſtible, into the place, which ſoon ſet fire to ſeveral houſes, which were hurled into ruins, but the danger did not become general. In the afternoon, the cannonade of the Auſtrians became more violent, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the whole upper part of the village was in a blaze; and, owing to a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, the conflagration ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that in a few hours one half of Weiſſenau, beſides the church, the moſt beautiful in the whole diſtrict, was reduced to aſhes. The whole night, and even this morning the fire was obſerved, but it did not ſpread farther, till late at night the French fired from the ruins upon the Imperial picket on the cauſeways.

The French ſtill remained maſters of the place.

On the 17th in the morning, ſeveral hundred Pruſſian rangers forced their way into the village, and ſhot a great number of the French dead on the ſpot, and killed a vaſt number more with the butt end of the muſket and bayonet. But when they had paſſed beyond the village, the French were reinforced by a freſh diviſion, with one piece of heavy ordnance. Lieutenant Weirſenſtein, of the regiment of Wegner, puſhed forward, and on the point of ſeizing the cannon, was wounded with a grape-ſhot, and fell to the ground. Notwithſtanding his ſhocking and dangerous ſituation, he called out to his men. "Now's the time, puſh on my brave boys!" Thus ſpeaking, another grape-ſhot and chain-ſhot killed ſeveral of his men, who were forced to abandon the village.

The French returned to it, while another detachment of rangers marched to Breizenheim, where the enemy had likewiſe made their appearance. On their arrival the French retreated to the foot of the Glacis of Mentz, where they were reinforced. An engagement enſued with them and our rangers and advanced poſts. Prince Louis of Pruſſia then found it neceſſary to let a company of Wegner advance, under whoſe fire the rangers effected their retreat.

About twelve o'clock the Saxon battalion of prince Anthony advanced to the banks of the Rhine, whence they ſaluted the French with a heavy cannonade of artillery, which is ſtill kept up.

The king of Pruſſia has given poſitive orders to the beſiegers, to keep the moſt vigilant eye over the beſieged, that none of them, or any inhabitants eſcape from Mentz; his majeſty being firmly reſolved to puniſh the rebels according to their deſerts.

The army of general Cuſtine has retreated behind Weiſſemburg and Lauterburg. The Auſtrians are at Germerſheim, and the Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt and Keyſerſlautern, and driven the French ſeveral times from their territories of Deux Ponts.

On the 14th inſtant, the French returned into Deux-Ponts, in ſuch numbers that the Pruſſian and Heſſian commandants found it neceſſary to demand a reinforcement.

Three Palitinate battalions of ſix hundred men each, beſides three hundred light horſe, and an hundred dragoons are to quit the garriſon of Manheim on the firſt of the enſuing month, to join the army of general Wurmſer before Landau.

The Saxons have made themſelves maſters of a ſmall iſland on the Rhine, which enables them to annoy the bridge of Mentz and the Mills.

TOURNAY, *May* 3.

On the 1ſt inſtant, the French attacked the advanced poſts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulſed in all their attempts. On the ſame morning the French alſo attacked the advanced poſts on the center, but were there likewiſe repulſed: they ſuffered in theſe ſeveral engagements a conſiderable loſs both of men and cannon.

We have this day received letters from Bruſſels, dated the 3d inſtant, in the afternoon, one of them encloſing the following letter that moment come to hand, dated

"Mons, May 1.

"We have taken by aſſault the mountain of Auſin, one league diſtant from Valenciennes, which was ſtrongly fortified with cannon, and intercepted the communication of the four roads. We have taken ſeveral priſoners, and we are aſſured forty or fifty pieces of cannon. However this may be, it is certain that we have poſſeſſion of the mountain; ſo that we can keep a check on the camp of Famars, and get poſſeſſion of Valenciennes with more facility."

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 5.

"The captain of the packet from Oſtend, juſt arrived, reports, that a meſſenger arrived at Oſtend from the armies yeſterday afternoon, who brought an account of an action, in which the French had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs. The duke of York was engaged in it; but particulars are not ſtated."

There being no treaty exiſting between this country and Spain, the crown lawyers are ſaid to have given it as their opinion that the Spaniſh Regiſter is in toto a legal prize to admiral Gell's ſquadron.

The whole capture of the Spaniſh galleon was on Saturday laſt adjudged to the captors, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador has aſſented to it, after a minute inveſtigation on the ſubject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a ſhare, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is ſaid that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. ſterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for the ſixteenth of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by the ſhips under his orders, which muſt nett his lordſhip a very capital fortune.

In conſequence of the cargo of the rich recaptured Spaniſh ſhip being allowed by the government as an entire prize, a troop of light-horſe was diſpatched from London on Monday laſt to Portſmouth, to eſcort this immenſe wealth directly to town.

The French convention have voted to their miniſter at war, the enormous ſum of 52,800,000 livres, or about 2,300,000l. to provide ſubſiſtance for the armies.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

"May 2d, 1793.

"The French came to attack us yeſterday in force. They were at firſt repulſed from Saint-Sauve. There is reaſon to believe that their intention was to turn the left wing of our army.

"It was determined to make the ſecond line march by Sebourb, Conchies, and Preſſen. Conchies has been burnt—The enemy were beaten and purſued as far as Famars.

"Four diviſions of Barco drove them from Satte, and took from them ſix cannon, with their horſes.

"About one P. M. the firing ceaſed, but it began again in the right wing of the army about three and was ſtill continued at ſeven.

"The corps under general Clairfayt, are ſtill in purſuit of the enemy. Our loſs is eſtimated at almoſt 200 men. Our chaſſeurs ſuffered greatly, and would have been diſperſed, had it not been for the ſupport of the cavalry.

"The French have loſt a number of men. Beſides thirteen ammunition waggons, we have taken from them eight pieces of cannon, of which four are four pounders, two eight pounders, and one a twelve pounder, together with a fourteen pound howitzer.

"We wait for more circumſtantial details of this affair."

A very important action took place on the 1ſt inſtant, between a part of the combined armies and the French. On the morning of the 1ſt, the French advanced a conſiderable body of troops againſt the corps of Pruſſians under general Knoblesdorf, occupying the poſt of Maulde, and likewiſe againſt the body of Auſtrians occupying the important poſt before Conde. The relief of that place was evidently the object of the French. They meant by advancing againſt the Pruſſian general and the advanced corps of the prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, to keep them in check, while they made their chief attack upon the Auſtrians, under cover of a large wood of which the French were in poſſeſſion. They commenced their attack at five in the morning, and between that and evening made four different attacks, the laſt of which, the moſt vigorous, commenced at three, and was not over till between ſix and ſeven in the evening. The Auſtrians ſtood all the different attacks with the utmoſt bravery and firmneſs. The greateſt part of them were engaged with muſquetry in the wood. General Knoblesdorf detached ſeveral corps from his poſt to their aſſiſtance, which he could do with greater ſafety, as he was ſupported by two battalions of Britiſh from Tournay. The French were at length completely repulſed, and ſeveral pieces of cannon were taken.

The loſs was conſiderable on both ſides. The French were greatly ſuperior in numbers. They retreated in confuſion to Famars. It was ſuppoſed that the conſequence of this victory on the part of the allies muſt be attended with the fall of Conde.

The Paris letters received yeſterday are dated the 30th ult. They ſtate that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred. The triumph of the Jacobins on the acquital of Marat was unbounded. In Briſſot's journal this acquital is mentioned as the ruin of France.

The French have ſent out all the ſhips of war they can muſter, to protect the coaſt of Brittany; ſo fearful are they of ſuccour being ſent from this country to the royaliſts in that quarter.

The French are ſaid from very good authority, to have ten ſail of the line now at ſea, tolerably well manned and in decent condition for ſervice.

LONDON, *May* 7.

A train of artillery is expected by the Auſtrian forces in the Low Countries, ſo numerous and weighty, that 16,000 horſes will be employed in drawing it.

It is reported that Le Brun, preſident of the executive council of France, has propoſed, as the firſt neceſſary ſtep to ſettle a permanent government in France, that an attempt ſhould be made to detach Great Britain from the general combination of powers, and that he has actually ſent over two perſons to this country to convey his letters to lord Grenville preliminary to a negotiation, who have been actually received.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Accounts from Weiſſemburg, of April 9, ſay, "This afternoon, about half after two o'clock, general Cuſtine dictated to his aid-de-camp, a letter to the national convention, in which he was giving a great deal about the traitor Dumourier. At theſe words the aid-du-camp ſaid, "I know another traitor, and you are the man, yourſelf the armies of this republic." The general highly provoked at ſuch a compliment, opened the door of his cloſet, and called out to the officers in the front room, "Officers, my aid-de-camp, here, Coquebert, has juſt called me a traitor; if you believe ſo, I ſurrender my ſelf your priſoner." The aid-du-camp followed Cuſtine, and told him he had miſunderſtood what he had ſaid. The general would not hear him, and went into another room. On his return ſome time after, Coquebert preſented two piſtols to him, and ſaid, "Here is one for you and one for me, one of us muſt die." Cuſtine immediately bared his boſom, and ſaid, "Fire, brave man, here

am I." Coquebert was struck dumb, put his pistol into his own mouth, discharged the contents through his head, and fell down apparently dead. The explosion of the pistol brought the officers together, and after momentary pause, one of them exclaimed, "He is not dead." At these words, Coquebert raised his head, and with a faint voice said, "No, no, I am not dead!" He was immediately seated on a chair, where he repeated, "No, I am not dead; but I repeat what I have already said, Custine is a traitor." At these last words, which his agonies would scarce suffer him to articulate, he expired."

The position of the army under general Custine, which is still 36,000 strong, was on the 11th of April as follows.—General Houchard, with 10,000 men, was posted in the wood and neighbourhood of Candelle; 10,000 men were encamped on the borders of the Rhine, near Lauterburg; and the rest were on the heights of Weissemburg.

General Dumourier arrived at Francfort April 20, and was present at a grand diplomatic dinner, to which he was invited by the Prussian commandant immediately on his arrival.

BOSTON, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from London, April 21.

"On the 15th instant, the unfortunate general Blanchlande, formerly governor of Hispaniola, was beheaded at Paris. The greatest simplicity of manners, an inexhaustible fund of goodness, the purest soul, the most scrupulous exercise of every moral and religious virtue, a soldier's intrepidity, united to the experience of an old officer, indebted solely to his merit for his advancement, and an unsullied behaviour in the most difficult stations—were characteristics of this man, and they well entitled him to the martyr's crown. In his last moments his moderation and firmness could not be surpassed but by the ferocious barbarity of his executioners.

"General Blanchlande sailed from Cape-François when general D'Esparbes arrived to take the government of Hispaniola. The mandatories of the sanguinary convention of France, (the commissioners) in leaving to his order the frigate in which he embarked, caused him to appear before the convention, in order to be tried. The convention referred his trial to the tribunal of Paris, who also had the charges against colonel Cambefort and his officers under cognizance. The tribunal acquitted Cambefort and his officers, much to the dissatisfaction of the convention, who looking upon the decision as too great a mark of indulgence, ordered a new revolutionary tribunal to take cognizance of the prosecution against general Blanchlande—and in forty-eight hours he was tried, condemned, executed, and his property confiscated—notwithstanding the constitutional law against the last part of the sentence."

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 4.

The business of a parliamentry reform is, again agitating with spirit in England. Petitions from a great number of towns and parishes have been presented to the house of commons. these, after some small objections as to form, have been committed, This is the only effectual remedy for the evils of the British government; and perhaps in a country where prejudices and even abuses have acquired an unjust veneration from their antiquity, is the only safe mode of seeking a radical cure for political diseases.

PARTICULAR INTELLIGENCE

Forwarded by a mercantile house of respectability at Havre-de-Grace, by the ship Swanwick, to a French gentleman in Philadelphia.

HAVRE, 2d April, 1793.

Our court of commerce is at this moment occupied in a cause very strange, and of very great magnitude concerning the ship Lawrence, of and from Charleston, bound to London. She was taken by the cruiser Sans-Culottes, of Honfleur, (a small fishing port next to Havre-de-Grace) and sent into this port. She was laden with upwards of 300 casks of indigo and rice, and the cargo tempted the cruisers, who seized her, under the pretence that the cargo was British property, without paying any attention to the treaty of commerce between France and the United States—which says that the vessel shall cover the cargo.

We are all busy about this affair, and hope the ship Swanwick, which has been expected to sail for a long time past, may leave here only in good time to carry you intelligence of the fate of the Lawrence.

April 10. On the 6th instant, the tribunal of commerce, (of which I am one of the judges) have pronounced on the fate of the Lawrence, captain Wick, of and from Charleston, bound to London. In virtue of the treaty existing between France and the United States, which we thought violated, by the Lawrence being brought in here—the cruiser was condemned—the seizure of said ship made null and void, as well as that of the cargo, being under the protection of our friends colours; the owner and the captain of the cruiser condemned to put the ship Lawrence in necessary repair for proceeding on her voyage. Said owner and captain also condemned, separately and altogether, to pay to the ship Lawrence, all sorts of damages or costs whatsoever arising from capturing, detaining, or violating the charter parties of said vessel, as well as interest upon the purchase prices of her cargo; also ordered to return to the ship Lawrence, all men made prisoners from her, within twenty-four hours, under the penalty of 3000 livres (500 French crowns) and condemned to pay all the expences of the lawsuit.

At the same moment that this judgment was read in the assembly of the court, we received a letter from the minister of the marine, in which he mentioned, that at the most pressing request of the American minister plenipotentiary, he insisted upon our determining shortly, the fate of the ship Lawrence.

You see, my dear friend, and we with the inhabitants of the United States to see, that there is still some, among us, who dare to be firm and honest, and that we wanted no exertions to do justice, and respect American bottoms.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel at Falmouth, dated 28*th April*, 1793.

"There is a very hot press here, but not a man taken from any of the American ships."

In St. John's College, July 1, 1793.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, this day held agreeably to notice,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board be adjourned to Monday the 15th inst. 10 o'clock, and that public notice be given by advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal, that on that day the board will take into consideration a proposal for instituting a school for grammar English and oratory, and determine whether or not an assistant to the professor of languages shall be appointed.

By order,

JOHN THOMAS, Pres. pro tempore.

MULES.

THE subscriber has engaged a number of MULES to gentlemen in Charles county by the 1st of September next, and proposes extending his orders, provided further application is made——Likely two year olds will come from 60 to 65, and one year olds from 40 to 45 dollars.——Little need be said to recommend those valuable animals, their hardiness and longevity must give them a decided preference to horses for the cultivation of light sandy soils.——Letters of application, left with Mr. Simpson, residing with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; by the 25th of July, with directions to whom the mules be delivered, in Annapolis, will be attended to.——One or two elegant full blooded young stud horses will be received in payment.

ASHBEL WELLES.

Dougheragen Manor, Elk-Ridge, 28th June, 1793.

George-town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASHINGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of July next. Mr. BLODGET will attend on those who may apply to make divisions in CARROLLSBURGH and HAMBURGH, subject to the confirmation of the commissioners. If he should be absent Mr. GANTT will transact this business, which the commissioners are anxious to have completed. Those who cannot conveniently attend will empower, in writing, some friend to transact the business on their part.

The COMMISSIONERS.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MISS Anderson, Annapolis.

John Bullen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Robert Couden, J. T. Chase (2), John Callahan, Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chalmers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow, care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (7), John Davidson, George Duvall, Elizabeth Dorsey, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Patowmack.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.

Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Genesl, Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, William Hanson, John Howard, Annapolis; John F. Hardy, Magruders; James Hutchings (2), Kent Island.

Daniel Jennifer, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne; Samuel Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer, Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Wilfred Neale (3), Annapolis.

William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Pottenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and Dorsier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw (4), Aris Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary Simson, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tost, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2), Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles Unsworth, Annapolis.

Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John Welsh, Mr. Wilkinson, William Wells, Charles Wells, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1793.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement heretofore given him in his *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, and takes the liberty to inform them, that in future it will be carried on at the same place, extensively, under the firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

HOPKINS & HARRIS,

CABINET-MAKERS,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-street, near the Upper-Bridge,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of cabinet and chair furniture, in the neatest and newest taste, on reasonable terms; they hope by their fidelity and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of

MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.

H. & H.

Baltimore, June, 1793.

Stop a Rascal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, negro DICK, a very black slim fellow with a thin visage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took with him a white kersey twilled over jacket, 1 pair kersey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus overalls, 2 osnabrig shirts, and a coarse hat; this fellow was raised by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eastern Branch, and sold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick county, and is supposed to have made to one of those places.

Also ran away at the same time negro RACHEL, Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro, has had several children, supposed to be now with child; took with her a kersey jacket and petticoat dyed yellow, 1 striped calico gown, 1 white linen jacket bound with calico, 1 silk gauze apron, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red striped calico petticoat, black shoes, yarn stockings, 1 coarse hat with a black ribbon round the crown, with sundry other cloaths. Whoever secures the above negroes in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS for the woman, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AQUILA JOHNS.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 22d of June, 1793, a negro man who calls himself MARK, and says he belongs to BURFORD COTTRALL, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches high, well made, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an osnabrig shirt, a pair green cotton trousers, an old felt hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will be sold in ten days thereafter, by

WM. D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

THE drawing of MR. B. HARRISON's LOTTERY, is postponed until the 10th July next, when it will certainly begin in Annapolis.

THE MANAGERS.

June 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BASIL BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

LOST,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the passage-boats belonging to Broad Creek,]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of *cedar* timbers. She parted her tow-line on Thursday the 13th instant, on her passage to Annapolis, the wind blowing then very hard at *south*. She was seen to be taken up by a schooner coming down from Baltimore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the isle of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brown, Esquire, who saw the schooner *put out her boat and* take the drifting boat up, and carry her on *board*. The schooner, from the *violence* of the wind, and a *heavy* sea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for a *harbour*. From the appearance of a number of people on deck, (supposed to be *passengers*) the schooner was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles or Choptank rivers. A suitable reward will be given for the return of said boat, *properly to the satisfaction* of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, June 19, 1793.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a yawl BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the stern, "JOHN, of New-Providence." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy river.

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bodkin creek, a row BOAT, about eight feet keel, has two ring-bolts, and has a piece split off her stern. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges, on application to

BASIL HENSHAW.

Bodkin creek, June 18, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLS END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or leſs, with ſome improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; ſixty acres of it, a very rich ſwamp, that may with a ſmall expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaſer, on his executing a bond for the purchaſe money, with approved ſecurity, on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion delivered at Chriſtmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of MARGARET JARBOE, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, will be ſold, at public ſale, on the third Monday in Auguſt next,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Half-Pone Neck, in ſaid county, containing about ninety acres. The aforeſaid land is little or none inferior to any land in St. Mary's county, lying on a creek known by the name of Cuckold's creek, adjoining the land of Philip Read, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, on the one ſide, and the land of George Plater, Eſq; on the other ſide. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer at Chriſtmas next, but he will have liberty of ſeeding the ſame this fall, if he thinks proper.

JOHN R. JARBOE, }
JOSEPH JARBOE, } Executors.

June 6, 1793. 3X

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the twentieth November laſt, a negro woman named VICK, aged about ſeventeen years or thereabouts, and took with her her child called LIZ, about twelve months old; She is about five feet eight or thereabouts high, has a full mouth, and her under lip hangs rather low, on her ſtomach ſhe has a lump raiſed about as big as an ounce ball. It is probable ſhe may call herſelf a BUTLER, and paſs as a free woman. Whoever brings the aforeſaid negroes to me, or ſecures them in gaol, ſo that I get them, ſhall receive the above reward.

EDWARD STONESTREET.

June 12th, 1793. 3X

Robert Johnſon,

HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE,

On the Dock,

Excellent Weſt-India and New-England

R U M,

In Caſks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and ſuitable for HARVEST, which he will ſell uncommonly low, by the caſk or at retail.

N. B. Seaſoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.

May 25, 1793. 4X

John Randall,

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has juſt opened,

A General Aſſortment of

Seaſonable G O O D S,

Which he will ſell cheap

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Cuſtomers. 9

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 2d day of this inſtant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who ſays he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about ſeventeen years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His maſter is deſired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

6

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commiſſioners.

12 S

Extract of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided*, That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege as a citizen."

SCHEME

OF

WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.

LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, moſtly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,	100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,	100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,	100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,	100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars caſh,	37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch ſnuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435	0 0
	Firſt drawn blank,	1	0 0
	173 Prizes.	£. 2250	0 0
	577 Blanks.		
	750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somervill, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joſeph Williamſon, William Grahame, Peter Emmerſon, Charles Williamſon, John Cheſley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunter, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the eſtimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be ſeen with each of the managers. The caſh prizes to be paid on demand; the ſnuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or tranſfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to thoſe who pay the caſh before the day of drawing. The lottery is purpoſed to be drawn on the third Tueſday in June next, if the tickets are all ſold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers publiſhed immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the ſubſcriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 42

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, legally atteſted, to

F. GREEN, }
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793. 3X

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot & Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-Street,

ANNAPOLIS,

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his cuſtomers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a ſupply of freſh Spaniſh and Morocco leather, together with ſundry other articles. Having ſupplied himſelf with a general aſſortment of materials, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to furniſh thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his buſineſs.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spaniſh and Morocco leather, New-England black and white ſtuff ſhoes, gentlemens ſhoe, knee and boot buckles, ſpurs, children's claſps, ſhoe-makers tools, ſhoe heels, black balls, and ſundry other articles, all of which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

N. B. Store-keepers in the country may be ſupplied with ladies ſlippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his ſelling price. 5

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Waſhington; one ſet to be well acquainted with ſawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be ſteady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 12

For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will diſpoſe of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any perſon wanting the above articles may be ſupplied, by giving reaſonable notice. The ſubſcriber will oblige himſelf, for a moderate price, to have the timber to the landing, which is a good one for veſſels to take it off. The beſt judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the ſtate. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpoſe of ſhip building, and where ſeveral ſhips have been built.

6w 5 RICHARD CHEW.

Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of valuable property in the diſtrict of COLUMBIA, conſiſting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promiſing young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the weſtern extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Waſhington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Waſhington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the weſt by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building ſtone. On this lot are two beautiful ſituations for houſes.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a houſe as a country ſeat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Waſhington, and are all advantageous and beautiful ſituations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
4 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in caſh,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		46	0 0
	647 ditto, of 46s. each,		1294	0 0
	667 Prizes.		£. 7000	
	3333 Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidſon, Eſquires, George-Town. George Wale, Eſquire, city of Waſhington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidſon, Eſquires, Annapolis.

This ſcheme contains ſeveral very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Waſhington, whoſe increaſe in value will keep pace with the growth of the riſing empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the ſmall ſum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country ſeat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now poſſeſſing an extenſive commerce.

The ſubſcriber propoſes drawing this Lottery in City of Waſhington, on the 9th September next or ſooner, if the tickets are all ſold, which he flatters himſelf will be the caſe from his preſent proſpects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the caſh prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be immediately publiſhed. The crop now on the lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber. A plot of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE ſubſcriber has two women ſlaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will ſell.

He wiſhes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that underſtands the buſineſs of the kitchen, and an orderly ſober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793. 5

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